The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

A GENTLE WORD.

A gentle word is never lost;
Oh! never then refuse one;
It cheers the heart when sorrow-tost,
And lulls the cares that bruise one.

It scatters sunshine o'er our way,
It turns our thorns to roses;
It changes dreary night to day,
And hope and peace discloses.

A gentle word is never lost—
The fallen brother needs it;
How easy said, how small the cost,
What joy and comfort speeds it!

Then drive the shadow from thy brow,
A smile can well replace it;
Our voice is music when we speak
With gentle words to grace it.

Items.

A surveying party on the Kansas Pacific Railroad had a severe fight with the Indians, June 19, but succeeded in beating them off. Spotted Tail is reported on the war-path. The Pueblos in Arizona are peaceable and industrious, raising corn and having flocks of sheep and goats. The Navajos, in the same territory, have been restored to their old home, have about two thousand acres under cultivation and are fast recovering from the poverty entailed by their removal to the Bosque Redondo.

"Tin Bear," the most venerable of the Comanche chiefs, having lived on buffalo meat all his life, can't make up his mind to eat corn meal. He is therefore teaching his people to cut their hoes into arrow-heads.

The "identical hatchet" with which Washington, when a boy, cut his father's cherry-tree, has been presented to the Alexandria Museum, by James Forsett.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News* says fourteen car-loads of railroad iron for the completion of the road between Montgomery and Selma departed on Saturday, and that when laid there will be an unbroken line of road from Savannah, on the Atlantic, to Vicksburg on the Mississippi.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has decided that railroad companies are not liable for cattle or other stock killed on their roads, unless gross negligence or carelessness on the part of the railroad people is proven. Heretofore the companies were made to pay for all stock found dead on their roads.

A gang of dangerous counterfeiters, near Huntingdon, Ind., has been broken up and two of its most noted members arrested and a lot of plates captured through the strategy of the wife of a western detective.

A paper advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States, called the *New Idea*, and published in Vermont, is circulating extensively in and about Quebec. It is printed partly in English and partly in French.

A miserly rag-picker has just died in New Orleans, leaving an immense fortune to a grand-daughter, whom he had placed in an orphan asylum.

Iowa can boast of having a larger school fund than any other State in the Union, having the magnificent sum of $3,000,000 set aside for that purpose.

A storm in Iowa carried four thousand feet of lumber a distance of three miles, tearing the boards to bits as they flew through the air.

There is a girl residing in Mason City, Illinois, seven years old, who weighs 148 pounds.

The Treasury has redeemed nearly $100,000 of three per cents during the past month.

The abolition of slavery has been declared in all the Portugeese colonies by royal decree.

The rice crops of the Southern States will exceed that of any season since the year 1860.

There will be a reduction of $26,000,000 in the army expenditure for the next year.

One Cincinatti brewer pays $30,000 a year for the ice used in his business.

Miscellaneous.

HOW AUNT NANNIE CAME TO MARRY MR. MARSHALL.

"How did you come to marry Mr. Marshall, Aunt Nannie?"

Mrs. Nannie Marshall wasn't my aunt, but I had called her so for years, for she was the kindest and truest friend I ever had. She sat silent, knitting busily and smiling a little before she answered me.

"It all came of shaking a crumb-cloth."

"What!" said I, "did you trip him up in its folds, and bring him down on his knees to you?"

"No; I'll tell you. When I was four years old, my mother died. I didn't know whether children of that tender age remember their mother as I remembered mine, or not; but when I was so little that I sat in a high chair at the table, I would watch the chairs filling up around it with the persistent hope that my mother would come to sit by me; and I did not relinquish it till after I was old enough to comprehend death, but clung to it, praying Christ to work a miracle, as in the old Bible times, and let my dear mother appear to my longing sight.

"Never was there a more affectionate or imaginative child, and my youth was a dreary time. My grandmother, who had charge of me, meant to do her duty by me, and in the usual acceptance of the term, she did it. I was fed and clothed, and she taught me as well as her limited means would allow. But she never manifested any affection for me. She was one of those kind of people who think kisses and caresses foolishness, and though I can look back now and remember proofs of a secret tenderness, she never kissed or caressed me when I was a child.

"I grow up starved for love. After I was fourteen years old, I grew to look for it from whence all girls look for it—from a lover. I read romances, I built air castles—yet so well had I been trained in practical ways and habits that no one dreamed of the turn my mind was taking. My fondest dream was of the time when a martial figure with bold, bright eyes, and gay apparel, should, seated on a milk white charger, appear before me as I spun in the porch, or gathered berries in the field, and folding me to his heart with tender and assuring words, leap upon his steed, and with me in his arms, fly to some unknown country where he would make me queen of his castle. I never realized, ugly, ignorant child that I was, that this was peculiarly absurd as applied to me, until one day something occurred which destroyed my beautiful illusion and made me wretched.

"There were always several weeks in the fall, when if the crops were good, I was most incessantly employed in gathering berries, which my grandmother preserved for winter's use. My only companion in this work was my cousin, Stephen, a boy two or three years younger than myself.

"One day when thus employed, we caught a glimpse of a man in regimentals, riding swiftly through the woods.

"Who can that be boy?"

"Oh!" said I, in delight, "perhaps it is my lover knight coming from the wars to find me. Let us watch till he comes around the bend of the road. If it is he, he will take off his plumed hat and wave it for me. Then he will gallop up and lift me to his horse and carry me to Moated Castle."

"A nice girl you are, for a knight to run off with, ain't you? A handsome lady-love you'd make, with your black face and flying hair all stained up with berries! ho, ho! Wouldn't you look grand, flying away on a horse, with your old calico dress flying, and your shoes falling off, cause they're so big? I'd just like to see you."

"My cloud-land was destroyed forever. From that moment I knew that I was ugly, uncouth and unattractive, and my hero lover never came; I ceased to expect him.

"I grew older, I was pale, plain, awkwardly shy. I felt my personal defects to a painful degree, and I shunned what society was attainable to me.

"When I was eighteen years old I received an invitation from an aunt who lived in Boston, to visit her. I had seen her, and she knew me only by report. She wished me to come and spend the winter with her.

"My grandmother was willing that I should go, but we were very poor, and it required a great deal of economy and management to furnish me with a wardrobe fit to visit the city with. At last my outfit was complete, however, and I went to Boston.

The family of my aunt Caroline consisted of herself, her daughter Julia, and the orphan children of a deceased son. Julia was just my age and very pretty. It is a very hard thing to say, but I honestly think that my aunt—to whom my personal appearance had been described, wanted me to associate with her as a foil to her beauty, and to reside in the family that I might assist in taking care of the children. At any rate, when I came, the single servant was dismissed.

"The family lived elegantly, but I soon found that it was done by the strictest economy. My aunt worked hard and managed well, and no one outside of the house dreamed that their income was so painfully small as it was.

"Julia had a lover. Mr. Marshall was very handsome and mighty fine, and I do not wonder that he appeared very like a god to me then. He was but recently acquainted with Julia when I went there, but he appeared very much in love with her. I used to help her dress upon the evenings on which he came, and after she had gone down, looking like an angel, I used to shed a few quiet tears of sorrow and loneliness, as I stood and listened to their happy chat and gay laughter ringing from the room below. I was very sure that I never could be pretty, and I thought nobody would ever love me.

"One day Mr. Marshall came to dine.—Extra attention was given to the house and dinner. My aunt had been very wealthy for a short time when first married, and from her husband's failure she had saved a few things which gave the house an air of means and style—some articles of fine table silver and some handsome oil paintings, I remember.

"With my assistance she served the dinner herself and managed to be richly dressed to appear at the table. She looked cool and stately; but I, who had lingered to the last moment in the kitchen making gravies and serving up vegetables, was so tired I could hardly speak. I never did talk much, though, so it was not noticed apparently. Mr. Marshall conversed of books, pictures and music, all of which Julia was acquainted with, and it was agreeable to listen to them. I was sorry when the meal was finished.

"Mr. Marshall turned to look at the pictures on the wall when he arose, and after a few moments my aunt commenced clearing off the table. The dishes were put through a slide in the cupboard into the kitchen. I helped her to do this. Julia stood looking out of the window.

"When the table was cleared of its dishes, my aunt went out. I sat down and took up my sewing, thinking that my aunt would be back in a moment to finish clearing the table, and that I should be allowed during the afternoon the place of a guest. Mr. Marshall spoke to me, and asked me to play backgammon. It was the only game of pleasure that I knew, and I was delighted at the thought. I put down my sewing, and he brought the board and arranged the game. Julia sat at the corner of the sofa with some embroidery. Just as we were ready to play, I looked up and saw that the table still stood spread with its linen cloth, and the crumb-cloth had not been taken up. Julia glanced at it the same moment, and then turned serenely back to her embroidery. I put down the dice box timidly.

"'Excuse me,' said I, 'aunt is not coming back, and the table must be put in its place.'

I took off the cover and carried it into the kitchen, then I came back, put down the leaves of the old-fashioned table, and was going to put it up to the side of the room alone, when Mr. Marshall sprang up and did it for me.

"Then I took up the crumb-cloth, carried it out and shook it, and put it in its place in the hall closet, and all the time he stood and watched me, as if in surprise. When I was ready to sit down he played very badly. He seemed absent-minded.

"He came to the house two or three times after that, but never to spend an evening with Julia alone. Pretty soon he did not come at all, and Julia used to cry and pout and be so cross that she made the whole family uncomfortable.

"One day he drove up to the door in a splendid sleigh, for it was winter time and the sleighing was very good. Julia was sitting at the dining-room fire.

"'There,' said she, jumping up, 'he's come to take me to ride. Now, I won't go a step unless he asks my pardon for staying away so long!'

"Her mother showed him into the parlor, and he asked for me. I went in wonder. He asked me to go to ride as coolly as if I had been in the habit of driving with him all the days of my life, and there was something in his manner that would not let me refuse. I went, and he asked me to marry him. I waited three years for him, for he was not settled in business then—then we were married, and I have been happy every day of my life since.

"One day he told me why he had not married Julia.

"'I was pleased with her,' said he, 'but when I saw her let you, a guest, leave her employment with a gentleman, to do her mother's work while she sat doing but some embroidery. I knew she was indolent and selfish, and she never looked pretty to me after that moment. If it had not been for that crumb-cloth, Nannie, I would have married her and been as wretched as I am now satisfied."

How the Atlantic Cable is Worked---The Progress of Ocean Telegraph.

We find the following interesting account of the working of the Atlantic cable in a recent lecture by the Hon Wm. J. McAlpine, on the subject of "Modern Engineering:"

Telegraphy may, with propriety, be considered one of the branches of engineering, and is peculiarly of modern development. A clever writer says that it may be read by each of the five senses. On land lines each signal is made by suspending the flow of the electric current for two different intervals of time, called "dots and dashes"—the use of which, in different orders, constitutes the alphabet of the telegraph. When these are printed they are read by 'sight,' but ordinarily the operator reads them by 'sound' as easy as the musician reads the letters of the scale by the same sense. If the operator has no instrument, he will grasp the wire with his hand and read the signs by 'feeling' the intermissions of the flow of the electric current. In like manner by placing the wire accross his tongue he can 'taste' the same intermission, but this is a dangerous experiment. And it is said that the electricity can be made to dissolve a chemical and produce a pungent odor in the telegraph alphabet, which can be read by 'smelling,' but for this I do not vouch. I believe that the method of signaling through the Atlantic cable is known in detail to but few persons. The operation is exactly reversed from that of the land wires.

The gutta-percha covering of the copper wires under pressure of a great depth of water, becomes an absorbent of the electricity which is being sent through them to the extent of 90 per cent. The first portion of the electric wave of 10 per cent crosses the ocean (1,700 miles) in two seconds, and it would be followed by a succession of waves from the restoration of that portion of electricity which has been absorbed by the gutta-percha in impulses, and the signal would be repeated like echoes, and produce not only confusion, but great delay. To remedy this Professor Varley introduced a key, which sends alternate currents, positive and negative, at such intervals as allows the first wave of ten per cent to pass forward, and then that portion absorbed by the covering is neutralized by its opposite, and the cable is cleared for the transmission of a second pair of currents. The battery used is a very small one, (three of Daniel's cups,) and the signal being only 10 per cent of this small current, is powerless to move any of the other instruments used on land. The instrument used consists of a minute polarized needle suspended on a single strand of a spider's web, or one from the silk-worm. In the middle of this minute needle is place an almost microscopic mirror, which reflects a single ray of light from a powerful lamp.

The currents of electricity effect this needle alternately to the right and left for a space of time corresponding to that occupied in the signal of the land line, the same kind of alphabet being used in both cases. The receiver (not operator) sits in a dark room, and the small mirror reflects the rays of light upon a piece of white paper before him, on which a black line is drawn, to the right and left of which the light is alternately reflected. The receiver reads these signals by 'sight,' and transmits them into another person, placed outside of the dark room, by means of an ordinary instrument. A short time since, Gen. Reynolds told me that he had sent a message, without either wire or cable, ninety-two miles across an arm of Lake Superior, by means of the Heliotrope or mirror, and on the return of a messenger, (who had been sent with a written copy,) he found that the Heliotrope message had been received, understood and obeyed.

He had two assistants, who had been telegraph operators, who had for a whole summer been amusing themselves in talking to each other with these instruments, though they had been stationed ten, twenty, or thirty miles apart. When Gen. Morgan made his great raid through Indiana and Ohio, he captured one of my operators, and compelled him to telegraph to Gen. Lew. Wallace's name, to Cincinnati, asking how many regular troops there were in that city. Morgan read by 'sound' and, therefore, the operator did not dare to intimate that he was under duress, and could only venture to add an extra initial to his own signatures. The receiving operators at Cincinatti knew that Morgan was in that neighborhood, and suspecting from the extra initial letter, that all was not right, replied, greatly exaggerating the force of regulars, and the consequence was that Morgan changed his route to a circuit of twenty miles beyond the city, and thus saved it from a sack and the probable loss of millions of dollars.

From Ocean to Ocean---A Modern Arabian Night Story.

"Nobody can realize how great a work this has been, until he takes the long ride of four or five days and nights, through dreary wastes and unbroken solitude." So wrote a special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, when he reached San Francisco the other day by the new railway, after crossing the whole North American Continent, and passing on the route through every variety of country. It is like listening to an Arabian tale, to be told of the strange contrasts of this wonderful journey of 3,300 miles. At morning you ride through fields of waving grain, where the reapers are already at work, and before noon you are shivering among perpetual snows. In a few hours the traveler passes from the valley where mercury stands at 80° in the tube, to the bleak mountain station where water freezes every night in the year. From Summer to Winter is only a journey of a score or two of miles. Seven days' travel carry us from the center of commerce on our Atlantic coast, through the fertile and cultivated Middle States, past the busy cities of the lakes, across the wild prairies, the burning alkali desert where water for the engines must be carried a hundred miles, the mountain ranges and the wild magnificent country which lies between them; through the avalanche region of the Sierras, up to the summit of mountains 8,000 feet above the sea, and so down the pacific slope to the luxuriant California valleys and the lusty seaport of our Western coast. No such road as this was ever built before, and not many such can be built hereafter.

The grandure of the work we think has failed somewhat of due appreciation. We have lived a life of such fierce sensations of late years, that great things have comparatively little effect upon the public mind; and besides there have been such grave doubts about the proper building of the road that we were not ready to throw up our hats and hurrah until we knew a little more about the way in which the work had been done. Misgivings ought to be set at rest. Competent observers have given their experience of travel, and there is little or no disagreement among them. A great part of the road is as good as the best in America. Nearly all of it compares favorably with at least three quarters of our roads, and there is only a small section laid under particularly unfavorable circumstances, which can be called decidedly poor and uneven. But all these defective points are being rapidly put into a better condition. Immense gangs of Chinamen are at work all along the line, reducing curves, levelling the road-bed and adjusting ties. Preparations are making for the winter's storms. Snow sheds and fences are stretching themselves for miles along the exposed portion of the track. Masons are at work upon the culverts. Temporary bridges are being replaced by structures of the most approved kind. The engine factories and car shops are turning out rolling stock with extraordinary speed. New stations are springing up wherever the wants of travellers seem to call for them. Already one can travel from Omaha to San Francisco with as much safety and comfort as from Chicago to New York, and we shall not feel surprised if in the course of two or three years the great through route from ocean to ocean ranks as one of the best railroads in the United States. It certainly ought to be its rank, and the people will spare no effort to secure it.

How it feels to be Scalped.

A victim of Indian vengeance arrived in Raleigh on Saturday night, departing yesterday for his home in Monroe County, New York. His name is Delos G. Sanbertson, and he lost his scalp at the battle of Washita. Perhaps the sensations experienced by Mr. Sanbertson will interest and enlighten. Says he:

"I was in the infantry. Custer had command of the troops. There was quite a force of cavalry with us, but they were about a mile in the rear when we first discovered the reds. Some of the troops had been sent around so as to attack from the other side. The reds were camped in a sort of valley, and we were within eighty rods of them for half an hour before daybreak. Just in the grey of morning, the firing commenced on both sides, and we had it our own way for a few minutes, the cursed snakes being much confused, and not knowing what was up. At length they rallied, and we could hear Black Kettle shouting and ordering. The vermin got into holes and behind rocks—anywhere they could find a place, and began to fight back with a will. We fired whenever we could see a top-not, and shot squaws—there was lots of them—just as quick as Indians. We just went in for wiping out the whole gang. When it was fully daylight, we all gave a big yell and charged right down into camp. The lodges were all standing yet, and lots of Indians in them. As we run through the alleys, a big red jumped out at me from behind a tent, and before I could shorten up enough to run through with my bayonet, a squaw grabbed me around the legs and twisted me down. The camp was then full of men fighting, and every man seemed yelling as loud as he could. When I went over backwards dropping my gun, and I had just got part of the way up again, the squaw yoking me by the hair, when the Indian clubbed my gun and struck me accross the neck. He might just as well have run me through, but he wasn't used to the bayonet or did not think. The blow stunned me; it did not hurt in the least, but gave me a numb feeling all over. I could'nt have got to my feet then if all alone, while the squaw kept screetching and pulling my hair out by handfulls. I heard some of the boys shouting close by, and the squaw started and run—one of the boys killed her not three yards off. The Indian stepped one foot on my chest, and with his hand gathered up the hair near the crown of my head. He wasn't very tender about it, but jerked my head this way and that, and pinched like Satan. My eyes were partially open, and I could see the bead work and trimming on his leggings. Suddenly I felt the awfulest biting, cutting flesh go round my head, and then it seemed to me as if my whole head had been jerked clean off. I never felt such pain in all my life; why it was like pulling your brains right out. I don't know any more for two or three days after and then I came to find that I had the sorest head of any human that ever lived. If the boys killed the viper, they didn't get back my scalp; perhaps it got lost in the snow. I was slipped down to Laramie's after a bit, and all the nursing I got hain't made the hair grow out on the spot yet."

A Story of Horrible Suffering.

The following extraordinary tale of a shipwrecked crew, and the terrible fate of all except a single survivor, whose adventures equal those of Robinson Crusoe, appears in a Paris letter to the New Orleans *Picayune*. In the month of August, 1863, the French ship Adelina Eliza quitted Bordeaux for Hong Kong. A month afterward she was spoken off the Cape of Good Hope. She was never heard of again until a few days since her history and the history of all her crew became public. A typhoon, in Indian ocean, threw her out of her course, dismasted her, broke her rudder, and tossed her toward Oceanica. Bad weather lasted thirty days, and when fair weather returned she struck upon a coral reef, and the exhausted crew were scarcely able to take refuge in boats. It was a moonless, starless night, when this accident occurred. They rowed wildly and thanked God when the breaking day showed them a harbor, surrounded by a charming landscape. They reached land and laid down to sleep. When they awoke they found themselves bound hand and foot, and surrounded by savages. The captors proved to be cannibals. Eleven of them, their Captain included, were slain and eaten. Three others contrived, (how does not appear) to make their escape, but they were matilated. The one who has succeed in reaching Europe has one arm cut off and one eye torn out. The three reached a remote part of the Island, where they found a canoe and embarked in it, preferring the risk of being drowned by sharks to the certainty of being killed and eaten by canpbals. Fortunately, they found themselves in an archipelago and were enabled to go easily from one island to another. After wandering for some time, moving as rapidly as possible away from the cannibal's home, George Samazad's two companions died of exhaustion. He remained alone, mutilated, hopeless, upon a frail canoe. He nevertheless, continued to push on, touching land when only absolutely necessary to sleep and get water and food. He eat shell-fish and roots. One day he reached the last island of the group, and nothing lay before him but the wide ocean. He set to work to build a raft. It took him a year. He launched it. The waves threw it back on the island. He tried several times to put it out to sea, but constantly failed. He resolved to turn his footsteps landward, but in a different direction from the cannibal's home. He climbed a mountain, crossed a desert, fell again into savage hands, once more escaped from them, fled through forests, his feet were bitten by venemous insects, his face scabbed with the bites of mosquitoes; at last, nearer dead than alive, he came upon white men. He had been walking for three years, and had crossed South America on foot. The white men had received him kindly and did what they could for him. He embarked upon a small Portuguese ship, and at last reached Europe. His family had long given him up for dead.

How Poor Boys Reach the Top Round of the Ladder.

There are 17,919 persons who pay an income tax in this city. Sixty-seven persons who pay tax on income of $100,000 or over. Most of these solid gentlemen are self-made made men, who have come up from the lowest round of the ladder. The man who heads the list, A. T. Stewart, every body knows is an Irish emigrant, who commenced life with a capital of less than twenty-five cents; indeed with few exceptions, most of the parties in the list were scarce as well off as Mr. Stewart.—Take Henry Keep: he boasts that he graduated from the Poor House of Jefferson county. Jay Gould drove a herd of cattle from Delhi, Delaware county, when a lad, for fifty cents a day, in order to get money enough to reach Hudson river.—David Grosbeck, over thirty years ago, used to mend old shoes for his brother, who was a respectable shoemaker in Albany. We all know the history of James Gordon Bennett, Robert Bonner, poor boys but full of talent and industry. Rufus Hatch, when a youngster, had an ambition to hold the reins of a peddler's wagon. E. D. Morgan commenced life with a quart measure of molasses. It is scarce a dozen years since Henry Clews was an errand boy in one of the banking houses down town. The brothers Seligman started out in life with a peddler's pack. David Dows in his younger days, retailed pork by the half pound and molasses by the gill. H. T. Helmbold was first cabin boy on the sloop Mary Jane, that navigated the Delaware river. We might go on through the list, and show that nearly every one of these solid men were the architects of their own fortunes. Young men, who are struggling for place and position, should remember that the individuals in the list above had to battle for life just as hard as they are doing. Let them take heart and never say die.

Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Emigrants Wanted to Liberia.

The Rev. Alex. Crummell, a colored minister of the Episcopal Church, and a graduate of Cambridge, England, in a letter dated at Millsburry, Liberia, November, 1868, says: "The anxiety of the natives for schooling cannot be exaggerated. All through the country they are asking for schools. If we had the means we could establish a hundred schools among the natives within a month." In this connection an appeal is made to Christian colored families in the United States to go out under the auspices of the American Colonization Society and give their force to the regeneration of the race on the west cost of Africa. The American Colonization Society, it is stated, is now making an effort to get fifteen or twenty families of intelligence and piety to sail in their ship, the "Golconda," the 1st of November next, to occupy an important place on missionary ground. The call for such help, is said to be urgent. The Society will pay the expenses of emigrants from their present homes to the place of sailing, will give them a free passage to Liberia and six months support there, with ten acres of land to each single man and 25 acres to each family. The officers of the society may be consulted at the Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

A Warning.—An Illinois paper utters a warning: "People at this season should look out for the large worm which infests the tomato vines. Its sting is deadly poison. It is of a green color, two or three inches long, and as a man's finger. At Red Creek, Wayne county, a few days ago, a servant girl, while gathering tomatoes, received a puncture from one of these worms, which created a sensation similar to that of a bee sting. In a short time the poison penetrated to every part of her system, and she was thrown into spasms which ended in death."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Special Agent for the North Carolina Press and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office Goldsboro,' N. C.

Are authorized agents for the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

We have studiously endeavored, whether successfully or otherwise, not to suffer ourselves, in the wishes and feelings of the mere partizan, to lose sight of the great primary principles upon which, in our humble judgment, the theory of true republican liberty rests, and upon which its very foundations are laid. All disfranchising clauses in State Constitutions, therefore, we have desired to see abolished as speedily as possible. These may have been necessary immediately on the close of the war; but, granting their necessity then, we have thought the best interests of the country demanded the very fullest expression of popular sentiment at the polls. A persistent effort to deny to the most intelligent and influential class, as in Virginia, the right of participation in, and control of public affairs, refusing to large numbers of property holders the elective franchise, and bestowing the ballot upon the whole mass of freedmen, whose antecedents and present condition and training were but little calculated to allow them to vote independently and intelligently, was a policy which we conceived to be founded in error. We had the satisfaction of knowing, however, that any weight placed upon the mental elasticity of an American community would cause its rebound, and that the heavier the pressure, the greater would be the spring of the popular upheaval in vindication of its inalienable right of common participation in a government of equals. The long continued state of bitterness and strife existing in Virginia is mainly attributable to this cause. The vote recently held in that State, is convincing proof of the doctrine we have laid down. The obnoxious features of their Constitution were borne away by the gale of popular indignation which swept the whole State like a whirlwind. Never was the triumph of any party greater—more complete—than that which crowned the efforts af the moderate Republicans, in the Old Dominion. The success of Walker, the nominee of that party, by heavy majorities throughout the State, settles the question of political ostracism and proscription definitely and decisively on our Northern border. We hail his election as ominous for good, not only to those immediately and directly affected, but elsewhere likewise, as affording proof too plain to be misunderstood, that truth, justice, liberty and true patriotism, though pressed down and dormant for a season, have too deep an abiding place in the heart of Americans to be easily rooted out and suffered to perish.

There is one other point which we would notice in this connection, and that is, that the colored vote went largely in favor of the Walker ticket, so far as we have seen. This should satisfy the most captious, that this element so much doubted and dreaded in times past, can be successfully used to rescue the body politic from the control of the vicious and the bad, and restore the management of the State into the hands of the pure, the virtuous and the good.

Silk.

We do not remember to have touched upon this topic before. Should we have done so, we feel justified from its importance to our people, of introducing it again.

We can divine no cause, why Italy or France, which countries now produce this article in excess of any other nations, should continue to hold exclusive sway in its manufactures. That our climate is admirably adapted to the growth of the mulberry in all its varieties, and that the silkworm comes to perfection, is universally known. As far back as we can remember, and we were likewise engaged in it, the boys of a household would devote attention to the rearing of silkworms, and the sewing silk manufactured from the cocoons merely by hand without the use of any complicated or extensive machinery, was equal in strength of texture, in gloss and eveness of finish, to any imported by the merchants. If enterprise and capital were devoted to it, we are confident it might become a paying investment. The hardy nature of the morus multicaul- is growing freely upon inferior soil, has been fully tested and, should constitute additional stimulus for the product of this valuable article of merchandize.

We have in our mind now, many a mulberry tree of huge growth ornamenting some farm yard in the country, the leaves of which would afford food for many thousands of worms. The cocoons sold in the rough, would, we have no doubt, in many instances pay the annual taxes of the farm and leave a handsome surplus for the purchase of articles necessary for family use.

The August Elections.

We would again direct public attention to the Township elections, to be held Thursday, August 5th. The men to be chosen will have important duties to perform. The people will be directly affected by the acts of these officials, both by the tax levies by them to be made, and on account of the authority in them vested for the settlement of a larger portion of the difficulties and variances that may arise between neighbor and neighbor. In ad judicating the various questions coming up, sound judgment, impartiality and integrity are main requisites. Let the new system to be introduced, have a fair trial, so that it may be generally conceded that the change was needed, and that the innovation is an improvement on our former practice, and therefore both desirable and necessary.

It has been suggested to us that, taking the collection of United States Revenue into consideration, there might be a beneficial change effected in the Revenue system, if the Revenue officials were made directly responsible to the State government within which jurisdiction their field of operation lies. Many irregularities and other difficulties might thus, perhaps, be obviated, which at present exist throughout the widely extended area of our national domain.

In other words, let the States farm the the revenues of the United States government with their own agents and machinery, and be held accountable to the Treasurer at Washington for all the tax-moneys collected within the State's limits. The immense and cumbrous machinery now in use by the Government at Washington would be no longer needed under the new system.

Honey Dew.

Time and again, for years, have we heard mention made of a deposit upon the leaves of plants and trees, during this season of the year, and known under the above name. Has any one ever discovered a satisfactory solution of this known existing fact? Is it produced by an insect or caused by atmospheric influence? Is it an exudation out of the leaf, or a deposit upon it? Who knows?

BUCKWHEAT.—Every farmer should, at least, have his patch of buckwheat, to furnish his table with buckwheat cakes and a little to spare. Buckwheat cakes, good butter and honey, all home products, furnish a meal fit for a royal epicure. The seeding of buckwheat, will likewise be of great service to the bees, furnishing them, whilst in bloom, with a supply of honey, at a season when other sources upon which they have been drawing, have failed.

☞ Branson's N. C. Directory for 1869,—Rev. L. Branson, Compiler and Agent, and published by J. A. Jones, Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C. Price $2, or $2.25 sent by mail,—has just been issued.

This edition is a great improvement on its predecessors. It contains the names of some 2,000 business and professional men, a new and valuable map of North Carolina, and a fund of other useful and valuable information.

Our thanks to Mr. Branson for a copy of the work.

THE FEVER SHIP.—A French vessel is at anchor at Hampton Roads, with 18 cases of yellow fever on board. The infected ship is lying at the quarantine ground, and all communication with her shut off.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—On Thursday evening last, the Scholars of Winston Sunday School gave a Concert, which was well attended by the friends of the cause, and gave general satisfaction.

The scholars entertained the audience with songs, recitations, dialogues, &c., many of which were given in a creditable manner. We were particularly struck with the scriptural questions answered by Mrs. Gray's class. The lessons imparted to this class gave evidence of the careful training the scholars receive in this school.

U. S. MARSHAL.—We learn that Mr. John Henry Master, son of Sheriff Master, of this county, has been appointed Assistant U. S. Marshal, and entered upon the duties of his office.

U. S. ASSESSOR.—N. S. Cook, Esq., has received the appointment of Assistant U. S. Assessor, for this District.

WARM AND DRY.—For the information of our readers, at a distance, we would say that the weather has been, for the past week, decidedly warm, and growing crops are suffering for want of rain, with no prospect of immediate relief.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—This ever welcome visitor is before us. The July number has a rich table of contents, and the Carolina Farmer is now one of the most popular publications of its kind in the Southern States.

Address Wm. H. Bernard, publisher and proprietor, with $2 enclosed for one year's subscription.

Godey's Lady's Book for August is before us. This number is fully up to its old standard, and contains a varied fund of useful and interesting reading for the ladies.

CIRCUSES.—Ame's great Circus and Menagerie is now in this State, and Robinson's Circus is in Western Virginia.—Forsyth, as usual, of late years, is left out of the programme. No objections, as many a dollar will be saved in the county, these hard times, to be expended for better purposes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

Appointments.

The 3d Quarterly Meeting for Yadkin Circuit will be at Oak Grove, on Saturday before the 4th Sunday in July next.

Protracted meeting at Union Stand, embracing the first Sabbath in August next.

Camp meeting at Maple Springs, the 3d Sabbath in August next.

Pleasant Hill Protracted Meeting, the 1st Sabbath in September.

These meetings will all commence Saturday, at 11 o'clock, except the Camp Meeting at Maple Springs, which will commence on Friday night at early candle light. All are invited.

A. J. LAUGHLIN, Supt.,
Yadkin Circuit, Methodist Protestant.

SUPREME COURT.—We notice the following among the opinions delivered:

By READE J. in State vs. Darr, from Davidson County. No error.

In State vs. Horton, from Watauga county. No error.

In Miller vs. Gibson, from Rowan county. Appeal dismissed.

The Masonic festival at Goldsboro', last week was a success. $2,500 were realized, sufficient to purchase a site for a Masonic Hall, and the building of a Hall is now fully determined upon.—*Standard.*

North Carolina Dead.

Will our State exchanges please copy the following, which has been kindly furnished us by Mr. McMurran:

The following soldiers from North Carolina, are buried in the Confederate Cemetery at Shepardtown, Va.

Capt. W. A. Adams,	Greensboro.	
" E. G. Mears,	Wilmington.	
Lt. A. C. Williams,	"	
W. B. Daniels,	Co. E. 55	Reg.
Jno Reinhardt,	" B 57	"
Andrew Kelpley,	" I 14	"
B. Thompson,	2	"
A. Miller,	" B 52	"
O. Easton,	" E 33	"
Jas. Allen,	" R 6	"
J. R. Edwards,	" F 2	"
J. Witherspoon,	Rowan Co.	
O. Tew,	" C 2	"
Jno. P. Gardan,	" K 48	"
T. W. Hornbuckle,	13	"
W. H. Bolton,	" C 1	"
W. Eason,	" D 2	"
Addison Barnhart,	" B 20	"
Eli Porter,		
E. P. Holliday,	" A 5	"
G. W. Ross,	" I 3	"

The Cemetery is now under the exclusive control of the "Memorial Association," who, besides keeping the graves in repair, are removing the dead from the plantations around and re-interring them in the Cemetery, are endeavoring to raise funds to erect a handsome monument over the dead and also to remove those who fell at Sharpsburg, (Antietam) whose bones have been ploughed up and are now exposed.

Any person wanting information, or who may wish to contribute their mite to the monumental fund will have their letters promptly answered by addressing

JOSEPH MCMURRAN,
Shepardtown, Jeff. Co., Va.
Wil. Star.

The Swannanoa Cheese Manufactory.

In company with a few friends, on Friday last, we paid a visit to this, the second Cheese factory erected in the mountains of Western North Carolina, located about two miles southeast from Asheville, in the beautiful Swannanoa Valley, and directly on the Morganton road.

This factory is owned by W. W. McDowell, G. B. Tennent, Mont. Patton, John Murphy, John Cheesbrough and Reed, six of the best farmers in Buncombe county who own fine farms in the vicinity.

Mr. Jacob Becker, from Herkmer, the celebrated cheese county of New York, assisted by his excellent "better half," is the Manager and manufacturer; and we take occasion to congratulate the Company in securing services of such competent and truly worthy persons to conduct the details of their enterprise.

The first cheese was made at this factory on the 27th day of May last. The product of the day was 56 lbs. The daily production has steadily increased since then, and it now amounts to 168 lbs. The aggregate amount made from the 27th of June is a little over 3,000 lbs. This, we think is doing well for the first month, particularly when we consider that five Sabbath days occurred on which no cheese was made.

Of the quality of cheese we are unable to speak, as yet, as it requires at least 60 days to cure and become fit for use. But, Judging from the truly rich appearance of their outside, we never saw a more superb lot of cheeses than those our friend Becker exhibited to us in the curing room of the Swannanoa factory.

Our space admonishes us to be brief, and we therefore postpone the extended account we have prepared.

We cannot close this short notice without returning the sincere thanks of the whole party to Mr. and Mrs. Becker for their kindness and attention to us during our visit.—*Asheville News.*

State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, take great pleasure in announcing to the people of the State, that a fair will be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d days of October next.

The grounds, which are being enclosed, will be increased in area and made to afford accommodations for an enlarged number of visitors, and a greater display of stock goods, &c., and the track for the trial of speed will be extended to half a mile in length and will be put in thorough order.

It is expected that the customary arrangements for transporting stock, &c., to and from the Fair, and for passengers, will be made with the various Railroads of the State.

The Committee will publish at an early day a list of premiums, which will embrace every department of agricultural, horticultural, mechanic and domestic arts.

The Committee address themselves to all classes of citizens, whatever their pursuits, and earnestly invite their co-operation to make the coming fair an undoubted success. Planters, farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, miners, manufacturers, mechanics, professional men, in a word, all who are interested in reviving and sustaining the State Fair, and all should do what they can by sending articles for exhibition and by their personal presence to encourage the officers of the Agricultural Society in their efforts to promote through it the industrial interests of the State.

The purpose of the Committee in making this announcement is, that our citizens, having before them at this early day, the fact that a fair will be held, and knowing the exact time, may prepare for it by arranging their business engagements so as to be present, and by getting ready for exhibition such things as they may desire to enter for competition.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

Raleigh, July 6, 1869.

All papers of the State are respectfully requested to copy.

GREENSBORO, N. C.,
July 3d, 1869.

Editors Patriot:—At Mrs. Moor's fashionable Millinery, there has been trimmed and on exhibition to-day, the oldest *wearing* bonnet, probably, in North Carolina.

This bonnet (of fine Leghorn) was bought by an old citizen of Guilford county from Jas. Kyle, Sr., of Fayetteville, in 1830, hence it has now been worn, (not all the time) for 39 years. Those who knew Mr. Kyle, will remember that he has a slight stammering in his speech, and this bonnet was sold to our worthy citizen with the remark that, "it will last fif-fif-tee-teen years." I regret that he could not remember what bonnets cost so long ago. Who can beat this?

These old citizens are now on their way to Missouri or some of the Western States. Respectfully,

W. S. MOORE.

SURRY SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal closed its session at the end of the second week. The most important case before His Honor Judge Cloud, was that of Green Hairston, for murder, who was tried and convicted at the Fall Term of 1868, but appealed to the Supreme Court and obtained a new trial. The trial opened on Friday of the first week of the term and closed on the evening of the second day following.

The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor Joyce, and J. F. Graves, Esq., with their usual ability; the defence by Col. J. Masten, Jos. Dobson, Esq., and Hon. N. Boyden.

The counsel for the prisoner displayed more than ordinary ability. The charge of his Honor was generally approved; he held the scales between the State and the prisoner equally poised between the two; and after an absence of twenty minutes the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Western Sentinel.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT NEAR WILMINGTON.—A party of about 25 young men had been on an excursion last Monday to the Black Fish Banks, in the steamer Brandt, and while returning, and within five miles of Wilmington a small piece of the steam dome, about 14x22 inches, blew out into the smoke-stack, carried away the damper in the chimney and filled the boat with hot steam. Two young men, Mears and Arey, sprung over board at the same time knocking Eilers into the water with them.

An excursion of colored people, a mile or two behind, seeing the accident, hastened as fast as possible to the spot, lowered a boat and rescued Aery and Eiler, just as they were about to give up, but Mr. Mears sunk before aid could reach him. A young man named Gellican has since died from the effects of his scalds. The Wilmington papers speak in high terms of the colored men who did all in their power to rescue all the drowning men.—*Newbern Times*

CONSOLIDATION DEFEATED.—SALISBURY, July 8.—At the Stockholders' meeting of the North Carolina Railroad Company, the proposition to consolidate with the Atlanta & North Carolina Railroad was defeated by 6,000 majority. The meeting sustained the authority of Gov. Holden to appoint State Directors and State proxy over the claims of C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works.—*Standard.*

Large quantities of blackberry wine valuable for its qualities, could be made in this State with slight cost. Dr. Benbow, who makes it in large quantities and is said to be the largest producer in the State, gives the following to the Greensboro *Patriot* as his method: 'Express the juice from thoroughly ripe berries; let it stand over night in open vessels; in the morning skim off the top; put in good clear vessels and add two and a half pounds of good sugar to the gallon of juice; keep in a cool dry place leaving the bung sufficiently loose to allow the gas to escape during fermentation, until after Christmas, when it should be racked off and corked tight. *Add no water*, as water will not make wine.

A terrible fire has recently raged in Brunswick county, at the head of Town Creek, and extending into that portion of the Green Swamp situated there. It is estimated that fully 30,000 acres have been swept over by the fire, which is now thought to be extinguished. Some damage, it is feared, has been sustained by the juniper trees, but no other timber has been injured.—*Wil. Journal.*

July 6th a meeting was held in Salisbury to promote the construction of the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad. $1,500 was raised by subscription to survey the route.

A Mormon elder was recently made very much of a parent. He was presented with nine girls and five boys the same morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

VIRGINIA.—RICHMOND, July 8th.—Additional returns received to-night show that Walker's majority will probably be fifty thousand. In many of the white counties west of the mountains where Walker gets three or four hundred votes, Wells gets only three or four.

Gen Canby, in a conversation to-day, with a Republican member elect of the Legislature, said he was much pleased at the good order in the election, and thought from reports of his officers, it had been as far as heard from, as fair as could be held in any State of the Union.

The Chinese in California are very skillful in counterfeiting gold dust, and succeed in selling a good deal of the bogus article. This was once tried in Australia, but lynching stopped it.

A man died in New Orleans a few days ago, leaving one of the simplest and briefest wills on record. It consisted of only these words: "Mrs. Roper is my heiress," with a codicil of four or five words more, and although it was severely contested in the courts, its legality was sustained.

Two thousand head of Texas cattle arrived at Ellsworth, Kansas, on the 30th, and 50,000 more were on the way. It is estimated that 70,000 head of cattle will arrive there this season. They are sent along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

Sugar is largely manufactured from pumpkins in Hungary, by the same process as the extraction of sugar from beets.

Georgia papers properly rebuke planters for devoting so much land to cotton that the State has to import breadstuffs.

One thousand years before the birth of Christopher Columbus, the Chinese Year Books say that a company of Buddhist priests entered America by way of Alaska, and examined the whole Western coast of North America.

A New York paper says there are probably not fewer than one hundred colored men now in Rome preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood. The majority of them will become teachers of the freedmen of the South.

Wool growing in South America is increasing so rapidly, as to cause the Australian breeders some uneasiness. Last year over 70,000,000 sheep were sheared, and 230,000,000 pounds of wool were exported to Europe and the United States.

A large number of plantations along the Opelousas Railroad, in Louisiana, were recently sold to Northern men, several of whom came from Chicago.

A man in England, charged with bigamy, makes the defence that his first wife was his uncle's widow, and that the marriage is void, so that he has really been married but once. The interesting question has not been decided.

A company has been formed in New York, to bring fresh meat to that market from Texas. The entire hold of their vessels is lined with a non-conducting felt, and by chemical means a cold below the the freezing point will be kept up.

The yellow fever is raging fearfully among the shipping at Havana. On the Spanish iron-clad Victoria, as many as 110 deaths, ending the 19th ult., occurred in nine days out of a crew of 650 men, and on other Spanish men of war the disease is committing great ravages.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A Salt Lake dispatch of the 5th says: Advices from South Pass state that a party of Indians appeared yesterday near Atlantic city and Hamilton and drove off forty horses. A government train was attacked by Indians on Sunday, while en route to Wind River Valley. Troops were sent from the railroad to their relief.

An Omaha dispatch yesterday says advices from Gen. Carr's expedition, on the Republican river, state that the troops so far have been unable to bring the Indians to a stand, although skirmishing a number of times.

The disease, known to the ancients as leprosy is making sad havoc among the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands. This scourge attacks old, middle-aged and young of both sexes. In one group may be seen an aged woman, stalwart man in the prime of life, the girl in her teens, the school-boy and the child of four years of age, all bearing the distinctive and never to be forgotten marks of leprosy. The ears of one are swollen, another's hands are deformed, the fingers being drawn into the palms of the hands and one or more joints gone from each finger, while another's face is so disfigured and swollen that his own friends find it hard to recognize him. There is no cure for this horrible affliction. Its victims are all sent to an island devoted entirely to their occupation, and are compelled to remain there for life.

Mr. A. Thomas, of McHenry county, Illinois, manured six acres thoroughly that had lain in meadow land twenty-seven years, plowed seven inches deep, planted with corn and tended it entirely with a shovel plow. The result was an average of ninety bushels of corn per acre. New land or meadow or grass land long cultivated are known to all experienced farmers to be unequaled for corn. A hundred bushels per acre have been grown upon such land.

USURIOUS RATES FOR MONEY.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

"It turns out to be true that the directors of several of the most prominent national banks, together with sundry stock brokers, have received a summons from the District Attorney to appear before the grand jury, to testify concerning complaints that have been made against the lenders of money at usurous rates. The fact is making a great flutter in Wall street; but, everywhere, beyond the mere spectators' circle, the hope is expressed that now that the district attorney has taken these gentry in hand, he will not halt till he gives them to understand that a presistance in their unlawful 'combinations to make money scarce' will land them in the State prison or penitentiary."

Twenty-five per cent. is the compromise offered to the Ocean Bank robbers.

Elections.

The regular elections occur, in the following order, on the day named and for the office designed:

Kentucky, August 2—State Treasurer and Legislature.

Alabama August 2—Members of Congress.

Tennessee, August 5—State officers and Legislature.

Montana Territory, August 10—Delegate to Congress.

Vermont, September 7—State officers and Legislature.

Colorado, October 5—Delegates to Congress.

Pennsylvania, October 12—State officers and Legislature.

Ohio, October 12—State officers and Legislature.

Iowa, October 12—State officers and Legislature.

California, October 20—Judge of Supreme Court.

New York, November 2—Secretary of State, Legislature, &c.

New Jersey, November 2—Legislature.

Maryland, November 2—State officers and Legislature.

Minnesota, November 2—State officers and Legislature.

Wisconsin, November 2—State officers and Legislature.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, July 12.—Official election returns so far show the blacks voted closer to their registered strength than the whites did. The less intelligent blacks, who had been under belief during the canvass that if Walker's ticket did succeed their rights would be taken away from them and who were assured by Wells in a speech the day before election that a victory for Walker would be no victory, as the election would have to be held over again, are not generally disposed to accept the situation. Yesterday afternoon a Walker negro was set upon by a colored mob on one of the public prominades and had to be rescued by the whites.—*Standard.*

From Washington.

The "Centaur" is the name of the ironclad dispatched to Santiago de Cuba to inquire into all the circumstances attending the execution of Speakman, and, if necessary, to demand prompt reparation by the Spanish authorities. Several of the heaviest iron clads will soon be dispatched to the Cuban coast. The Dictator will be prepared in six or eight days to proceed thither, and the Seminole will be ready sooner. Three of the vessels composing the present squadron have been obliged to leave Cuban waters, owing to the prevalence of Yellow fever on board. Within the next two weeks twenty vessels will be available for public service in that direction and elsewhere.

It was so cold on Monday night that as the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were crossing the mountains it was found necessary to make fires in the cars. The passengers suffered severely from the cold. The temperature was that of a November morning, so one of the passengers assured us.

FIRE AT GREENVILLE, TENNESSEE.—The large hotel, known as the East Tennessee House, at Greenville, was totally destroyed by fire, on Friday night last, the 2d.—The fire was caused, we understand, by a servant girl, who left a lighted candle in one of the windows, which ignited the curtain, from which the building was destroyed.

Sam Hildobrand, the notorious Missouri outlaw, who had eighty death notices on the butt of his rifle, is reported to have died of the wound which he recently received when defending himself from an armed posse of sixteen. He had escaped and wandered through the brush for some days with a large party in pursuit, but cheated them of the $10,000 reward offered by dying under the hands of a physician.

Boston papers announce the arrival of Maj. Samuel Edgar Houghton; age 19; height, 31 inches; weight 41 pounds.

Scotland was visited with snow in the middle of June.

In Paris, low shoes are coming in fashion for ladies, of the same color as the stocking, and the stocking the same color as the dress, also, the ladies are universally adorned with the large "sailor collars."

The late storms in the northern and central portions of Illinois, and in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana, have seriously damaged the crops and caused loss to railroads in bridges, &c. Nearly all the roads centering in Chicago have suffered.

The Southern election investigating committee of Congress is still in session in Washington, D. C. They have nearly completed the evidence in the several cases before them. They will probably conclude their labors this week.

The drought in Hungary is so severe that numerous herds of cattle are pasturing on the bed of the lake of Neusiesel.

A law passed by Congress makes it the duty of the U. S. District Attorneys, to prosecute any and all persons who accept and hold any office, Federal and State, from which they are debarred by the Fourteenth amendment.

DIED,

In this place, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. MARIA SUSAN GRUNERT, consort of Rev. M. S. Grunert, President of Salem Female Academy, aged 40 years 5 months and 23 days.

Feelings of profound regret pervade our mind whilst penning the announcement of the death of the above named truly estimable lady. Not only her own household, but the large circle of the scholars of Salem Female Academy, for whose welfare she always manifested a truly maternal interest, and the community in general, will mourn her loss.—[Com.

In Winston, on the 9th inst., Mr. JOHN HENRY STOLTZ, aged 71 years, 2 months, and 28 days.

(CONTINUED.)

A Sunday School Picnic.

On the 3d of July, in Bethania, we witnessed the sun rise clear and beautiful, and our thoughts reverted to the manner in which we had spent this anniversary in days gone by;—but we were aroused from our reverie by the sound of many happy voices, exclaiming, "Are you ready to start to the Picnic?" We too became a child again, and joined heartily in the preparations for starting to the much desired spot, which is about a mile from Bethania, called Laurel Branch, a beautiful little valley between two hills, with a clear gurgling stream winding through.

We shall not soon forget the enjoyment of that day. Surrounded by parents, children and invited guests, oh how joyous were all!

The preparations for dinner were made in due time: First, leaves were spread on the ground, then snowy cloths, on which were laid the good things, of which there were both variety and abundance. The bugle was then sounded to recall the whortleberry gatherers to a more substantial repast. Our Missionary Baptist brother presided at the head of our long table. About three in the afternoon, the bugle was again sounded for vesper, and we have never witnessed so much "Moravian" or "sugar cake" at one time. There was also a variety of other cake, and the coffee was most excellent.

A remark was made that it reminded one of the miracle in which twelve baskets of fragments were taken up after the meal. Rev. M. Baldwin, from East Bend, and br. J. B. Leinbach, from Nazareth Hall, Pa., delivered very appropriate addresses to the S. School. One of these brethren remarked "if our social gatherings could be made so happy here, what must it be in heaven." And another, "if one crown there was brighter than another, it was that of the self-denying S. S. teacher. The scholars too made the grand old hills echo and re-echo with their beautiful carols.

This closed our day's enjoyment, and all wended their way home with hearts well pleased. No circumstance had occurred to mar our enjoyment, and one and all were glad to have belonged to the party.

A FRIEND.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, July 8.—Gilbert C. Walker arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning from Norfolk. The day was made a holiday for his reception, and when the cars arrived about five thousand people had congregated at the depot. A committee composed about equally of the most prominent white and colored citizens was at the cars to receive him, but the populace rushed in and seizing Walker bore him on their shoulders to a coach ornamented with the national and State flags. The procession, which was nearly a mile long, marched through the principal streets. Many of the coaches, of which there were a hundred in the line, were covered with the national flags, and on the band wagon was a transparency with a painting of a white and colored man shaking hands. The streets were blocked with people following the procession, and at least calculation twenty thousand were out. On reaching the house of the late Col. James R. Branch, the Conservative candidate, killed by the calamity on Friday last, the procession passed in silence and with uncovered heads. Upon reaching the hotel, Walker appeared between the national and State flags, held by representatives of the two races, and after a few minutes of deafening cheers, made a brief speech, and after congratulating the audience on the complete victory, he went on to say that in this moment of triumph they must not forget charity for the defeated. They must remember that the votes cast against the ticket was given by deluded and ignorant men of a race that had not yet had time to be educated sufficiently to know the wrong of disfranchising others. We must remember that we have succeeded on the platform of universal suffrage and equal rights, and we must see that those who oppose us, as well as those who support us, have all their rights and are protected fully by law, and with the law and under the law [Loud cheers.] They must be educated and taught the value of the great boon of franchise that has been conferred upon them, and the true value of being a citizen of the United States.

Overland Fares.

The California papers of June 17th, contain the late revision of passenger fares. The charges are as follows: From San Francisco to Promontory, $50, in gold; from San Francisco to Omaha, $133; to St. Louis or Chicago, $153; to Cincinatti, $166.50; to Niagara Falls $170.50; to New York, $173; to Boston, $176; all the through rates payable in currency. Children under twelve years of age half price; under five years free. One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each passenger. The schedule time is from San Francisco to Chicago, five days, seven hours; to St. Louis, five days five honrs; to New York seven days. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who has recently passed over the Pacific railway, gives eight days, 2½ hours, as the time required to pass from New York to San Francisco, waiting 5 hours at Chicago and at Promontory. The Central Pacific trains, it is stated, in coming East, pass over the road 11 hours quicker than in going West. The extra expenses for meals and sleeping cars are from $5 to $6 a day. The meals, until reaching Omaha, cost 75 cents each, from Omaha to Promontory $1 gold. The sleeping car charges vary from 50 to 75 cents.—*Wil. Star.*

ENTERPRISE.—The Boston Yankees that contracted with the Costa Rica Government to build a railroad across that country connecting the two oceans have the road nearly completed. The cars and engines are being built at Springfield, Boston, and Taunton, Massachusetts. About 50 of the engines will be ready to ship next week. Another Boston company is largely engaged building railroads in Peru, Brazil and Patagonia. Many countries in Europe and South America are indebted to Massachusetts Yankees for the enterprise and progress of railroads in their countries.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Synopsis of the Laws on the Subject of Fruit Distilling.

Every person intending to distill brandy from apples and grapes, exclusively, before entering upon the business, must—

1st. Register their stills with the assistant assessor of the division in which they reside, as provided in section 5, act of July twenty, 1868. The assistant assessors are provided with the necessary blanks for this purpose, which can be had on application.

2nd. Notice must be given in writing to the assessor of the district, stating the name and place of residence of the person or persons intending to engage in distilling and the place where said business is to be carried on; also the kind of stills and the cubit contents thereof; the number and kind of boilers, mash and fermenting tubs, and a description of the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated; the size of the buildings and of what material constructed.

3rd. A bond must be filed, with at least two securities, to be approved by the assessor, in the penal sum of at least $5,000, conditioned that the party or parties will faithfully comply with all the requirements of the law relating to distillation.

4th. A survey must be made of the premises where the distillery is situated, by the assessor, at the expense of the United States.

5th. A sign with the words "Registered Distillery" upon it must be placed on the outside of the building where the distillery is situated.

6th. A book or books must be kept in form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the entry of the amount of mash or wort used daily for distillation; also the amount of proof spirits produced daily.

7th. Returns must be made monthly to the assistant assessor of the amount of spirits produced and the tax paid at the time of return.

8th. No spirits can be moved from the distillery until the same is inspected and gunged and the tax paid stamps affixed to the casks or packages, containing the spirits by an officer designated for that purpose.

9th. A special tax of fifty dollars is imposed on all distillers of fruit who distil one hundred and fifty barrels or less per annum; also, a tax of two dollars per day while in operation.

All blanks and forms necessary to comply with the above can be had on application to the proper office.

Frightful Ravages of Cholera.

The London *Times* publishes the following statement:

Letters received from the Gambia state that the epidemic cholera, which first appeared at Bathurst on the 5th of May, continued to increase in intensity up to the 22d, 23d, and 24th or that month, when the death rate reached the numbers of 73, 74, and 75 respectively per diem.—From that day to the 5th of June the mortality gradually declined, the number returned on the last named day being 24; but the character of the disease continued unchanged, death supervening within two or three hours of the first attack, frequently within half an hour. 1,084 persons had perished in the town of Bathurst alone, out of a population of 4,000. The natives to whom cholera had been before unknown, are panic-stricken, and it has fallen to a little band of Englishmen, who have hazarded their own lives to stand between the living and the dead, to minister in the hospital and to inter those who have fallen, and this with a thermometer registering from 80 to 89 degrees in the shade. The governor's own horse has drawn the cart around the town to gather in the dead. No calculation has been made of the number of deaths on either bank of the river Gambia, where it is reported whole native towns have been depopulated, and the dead lie in heaps unburied.

The Tea that Comes to the United States.

We were in a tea house at Canton, drinking such superfine tea as we never tasted in the Unised States. We noticed that large jars were placed under each table, into which all the grounds were tossed. Chinese do not, as already stated steep their tea in a pot, but put it into your cup, pour in hot water, covering the cup to keep in the steam, allowing it to stand about five minutes, draining it off and refilling. The second cup is considered the best, and the third filling is very good. But when the strength is exhausted the grounds are thrown into the jars taken out doors, spread on cloths, dried doctored, repacked and sent over to us!—The average cost of tea in China is from fifteen to twenty cents per pound, but duties, freights, insurance, interest on capital, profits to importers, and middle men, swell it to prices which make it an article of luxury. More poor tea is drank in the United States than in any other land.

Carleton's Letter.

From the Cincinnati Commercial June 30.

Terrible Case of Starvation---An Infant Locked up in a room and abandoned. Its Rescue.

On the north side of George street, between John and Smith streets, is a large brick building of three stories which has for many years been used as a school house, but which, for many months past, has been occupied as a tenement house by a number of poor people. For several weeks past there has been confined in a room of the third story of this house a female child, nearly three years old; the unnatural mother and father of which seemed to have cared but little for its fate, if, indeed, they have not actually desired its death. Day after day the mother has left it there, tied to a chair, early in the morning, without any chance for nourishment, locked the door upon it and absented herself from it until late at night.

Some time since the attention of a neighbor on the west side was called to the room by the faint wailings that proceeded from it. As the notes of distress continued, day after day, they became nervous, curious, and anxious, and at length they determined to solve the mystery. A plank was laid from the roof to the window of the room from which the noise proceeded, a man made his way across, forced open the window, entered the room, and was horrified at the sight that met his gaze. Tied up in a hard chair was a living skeleton of bones, held together by parchment like skin—a something human that was yet horrible, and ghost like—a child that might be three months or three years of age, with glistening eyes, far sunken under the forehead, claw like fingers of the size of straws, that sawed the air, while the head waved back and forth, pipestem legs, on which there was no flesh.

The situation was apparent in a moment. The object was a girl of three years, who called herself Maggie, and said she was hungry! The horrified discoverer of this slow death made his way back, and soon returned with nourishment for the skeleton, which was devoured almost without mastication. After this the poor little thing was fed thus occasionally for some weeks, until yesterday evening when word of the affair coming to the ears of officers Skillton and Woodruff, they broke in the doors of the room removed the apparently dying child, and intrusted it for the time to the kind care of John Leigner, proprietor of a saloon on Central avenue, near Ninth street. It was there that our reporter saw the child. It was sitting on the lap of a lady who was nursing it tenderly. Both of its hands were clasped aronnd a large piece of moistened bread, which it was devouring with the rapacity of a vulture. The fingers that encircled the bread were like thin sharp claws; the little legs that protruded from under the garments were only skin and bones, not larger at the thighs than a stout man's thumb; the neck was no larger than a medium sized wrist; the features were sharp and pinched and the eyes wild and brilliant. The child did not seem to weigh over ten pounds and yet she was three years of age, and could talk plainly in her weak voice.

She could not walk having apparently lost the use of her limbs by being so long confined to a chair.

One James Mack, a railroad man, was arrested last evening and held at the Ninth street station to await further developments in this strange case. He is supposed to be the father of the child. The mother was also to have been taken in last night, as soon as she could be found.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., July 16, 1869.

Bacon, 20 to 23 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 8 to 10 cts.
Coffee, 25 to 30 cts.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 wholesale, 2 25 retail.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 75 per 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 00 per 100 pounds.
Fruit, dried blackberries, 8 cents.
Pitted Cherries, 25 cents.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Lard, 20 to 23 cents per lb.
Leather, Sole, 33½ to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; $6 50 per keg.
Peas, 80 cents per 56 lbs.
Rags, 4 cents per lb.
Rye, 80 cents per 56 lbs.
Sugars, 15 to 20 cents.
Salt, Full weight Sacks $3 00.
WHEAT, $1 25 per 60 lbs.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 per bushel.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
CORN, 85
Iron, Bar, 6½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 50 a 00 cts per bush. Sheaf 20 c. per doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

FINE SEED WHEAT
FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE bushels raised from one quart in three years!

For sale by E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July 16, 1869. 39-tf

SEASONABLE BOOKS!

Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.

Together with a full assortment of

BOOKS

FOR SUMMER READING,

CALL AT.....BLUM'S.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a general course of University Lectures, will be opened.

Future expense, including board, $85 to $100.

All the benefits of the Institution are offered free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President,

SOLOMON POOL.

Chapel Hill, July 6th, 1869.

July 9—5w.

Raleigh National Bank of N. C.

MONEY MARKET.

Bank of Cape Fear,	34
" Charlotte,	10
" Clarendon,	3
" Commerce,	16
" Fayetteville,	12
" Lexington, (old,)	2
" " (new,)	2
" " payable at Graham,	25
" North Carolina,	40
" Roxboro',	55
" Thomasville,	20
" Wadesboro',	30
" Washington,	3
" Yanceyville,	3
" Wilmington,	38
Commercial Bank Wilmington,	38
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	34
" " " (new,)	34
Greensboro Mutual Insurance Co.,	7
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank,	40

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.

For sale at BLUM'S.

PROF. CUSHMAN,

The Champion Horseman of America,

WILL give his Free Lecture and Free Exhibition under his large canvass at

SALEM, ON FRIDAY, JULY 16,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., and at

KERNERSVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 17.

At Thomasville, Monday, July 19th.
" High Point, Tuesday, " 20th.
" Greensboro, Wednesday, " 21st.

Immediately after the exhibition, a class will be formed and the meanest kicking horse that can be produced will be broken in from ten to forty minutes, and driven with a strand of silver bells tied to his heels, without the use of humbug, kicking ropes, straps or webs.

☞ Gentlemen will please have several horses on hand for trial.

July 9.—2w.

HANSLEY'S
Combination Troupe,

Under their Mammoth Circus Pavilion,

Will exhibit

at Salem, Friday evening, July 16th.
" Kernersville, Saturday " " 17th.
" Thomasville, Monday " " 19th.
" High Point, Tuesday " " 20th.

Magic is one of the leading features of this troupe, followed by an olio of Songs, Dances and Comicalities, concluding with the wonderful

PANTHEOPTIPIONANICA,

Embracing scenes of the finest order, including Sacred, War and Historical Scenes, Dissolving Views and Comic-Transformations.

For particulars see small bills.

July 9—2w.

LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ver offered to the public in this place, sale by L. V. BLUM.

N. W. N. C. R. R. CO.

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Salem, N. C., May 26, 1869.

THE sixth installment of ten per cent. upon the capital stock of the above Rail Road Company, will be due and payable the first day of July next.

R. L. PATTERSON,
Sec. & Treas.

33-4t.

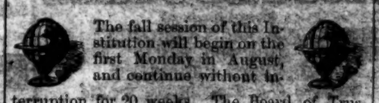
Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

JUST RECEIVED
AT BLUM'S,

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY BIBLES,
OIL PAPER,
CRAYON PAPER,
COLORED CRAYON,
GUM CUPS.

WINSTON
MALE ACADEMY,
WINSTON, FORSYTH CO., N. C.



The fall session of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in August, and continue without interruption for 20 weeks. The Board of Trustees are glad to inform the patrons of this School that they have secured the services of ROBERT T. GRAY, a graduate of "*Bingham's School*" and of the "*University of Virginia*," who will endeavor to introduce into his School the strict discipline and thorough training of those well-known Institutions.

Young men prepared for any class of college.

The subjects taught in this School are the usual studies in English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the elements of Natural Science.

The following are the Rates of Tuition per session of twenty weeks.

Primary English Department, $10
Advanced English " including Arithmetic 14
Ancient Languages, with higher Mathematics 18
Contingent Fee, 1

Tuition charged from time of entrance to close of session.

No deduction will be made on account of withdrawal or absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Good board can be had in the most respectable families of the town at from $10 to $12 per month.

R. GRAY, *Sec.* JOS. MASTEN, PRESIDENT.

July 9—tf.

NOTE BOOKS,

Being a compilation of Church Music,

(as cheap as the cheapest,)

At BLUM'S:

HARMONIA SACRA,
SOUTHERN HARMONY,
CHRISTIAN HARMONY,
PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODY,
CHRISTIAN HARP.

NO OLD STOCK AT CROSLAND'S.

Fresh and Pure Articles for Sale.

RIO, Laguira, and Java *Coffee*—Brown, Clarified, Crushed, and Granulated *Sugars*—Green, Black and Mixed *Teas*—Pulverized Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Sorghum, Cuba Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Golden and Amber Drip Syrups.—West's No. 1 Kerosene Oil.—Pure Cider Vinegar; (no pummace about this.) Salt.—Sugar Cured Hams,—Bacon, Cheese, Lard,—Mackerel, in kits, barrels, or by the pound.—Soda, Sugar, Butter and Lemon Crackers,—Egg Cream Biscuit, by box, barrel or pound.—Spices, all kinds.—Candy, by package or small.—Fruits, Cigars, Nuts, Snuff, Concentrated Lye.—Pickles and Sardines, best in market.—Flour, by barrel, bag or small—Meal, Corn, Peas, Beans.—Table Salt, Rice, Currants, Citron, Flavoring Extracts.—Brandy Peaches, Adamantine, Tallow, and Hotel Candles.—Powder, Shot, Caps.—Cream Tarter.—Pearl Barley, Landreth's Garden Seeds.—Toilet, Rosin, Castsleele and Olive Soaps.—Fishing Tackle—Fancy Goods.—Cove Oysters, Lobsters.—Pine Apple in Syrup.—Gelatine, a new article for making Jelly in a few minutes.—Sauces and Condiments, of all kinds.—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.—Starch, Indigo, Madder, Bluing, Extract Logwood, Oils and Dyestuffs.

B. F. CROSLAND.

Salem, April, 16, 1869. 26-3m

ENCOURAGE

HOME ENTERPERIS!

North Carolina Home Insurance Company of Raleigh, N. C.

Incorporated Dec. 1868.

Chartered Capital.....$500,000
Amount now liable for losses, 178,000

OFFICERS:

J. H. FOOTE, President.
W. E. PELL, Vice President,
R. H. BATTLE, Treasurer,
R. H. BATTLE, Jun., Attorney,
SEATON GALES, Secretary,
W. H. MURDOCK, Assistant Secretary.

THIS HOME COMPANY, CHARtered by the Legislature of North Carolina, insures property against loss or damage by

FIRE, LIGHTNNG OR TORNADO,

And does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock plans.

The character of those who control the affairs of the Company is a sufficient guarantee that it is what it professes to be, a HOME ENTERPRISE, offering ample and liberal protection against loss by fire, &c., on the most easy and liberal terms to insurers.

The TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in N. C. Bonds, required by the Charter to be deposited with the Public Treasurer, have promptly been so deposited and the Treasurer's receipt therefor obtained.

Policies are issued for a term not to exceed five years.

No other Company offers greater inducements to insurers.

For further paricular call on

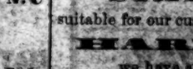
L. A. LINEBACK, Agent.

Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869. 24-3m.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C



THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE, " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD, " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.

WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.

Feb. 23, 1869.—tf.

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
Art of Amusing,
Habits of Good Society,
Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the

BOOK-STORE.

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF

HORSE DOCTOR, HORSE TAMER,
Guide in the management of Animals,
American Cook Book,
Family Receipt Book,
Family Doctor,
Frugal Housewife.
Letter Writers,
Etiquette, At BLUM'S

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.

The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,

Just Received

and opened for sale at

PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased [illegible] which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUE
GINGHAMS, LAWN
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of

NOTIONS

we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls, Perfumery,
Threads, Soaps
Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings, Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

HATS

is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur, and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (*Shelly Bro. & Co.,*)

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found

GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

kept in Stores selling general merchandise.

We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo, Spices,
Madder, Dye-Stuffs,
Soda, Oils, &c.

Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

STATIONERY,

suitable for our customers. Of

HARDWARE

we have an excellent variety;

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES,

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of *SUGARS and COFFEES*, and the very best *CUBA MOLASSES*.

We are still Agents for

Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,

and COTTON YARNS.

Also for

CEDAR FALLS SHEETING.

All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken when persons do not buy.

☞ CALL UPON US AT THE OLD STAND

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,

One door North of the National Bank.

PATTERSON & CO.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

At BLUM'S.

Real Estate Agency!

D[illegible] wish to sell your land or other real estate property? If you do, call on

HEGE BROTHERS.

30-3m.

LADIES SATCHELS,

LADIES COMPANIONS,
LADIES PORT MONNAIES,
at the BOOKSTORE.

AT REASONABLE RATES

At the BOOKSTORE,
PAPER AND ENVELOPES;
Cap, Letter, Note, Billett,
plain and fancy.

DAMAR VARNISH

At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PAPER WINDOW SHADES

AND FIREBOARD PRINTS,
A new supply at the BOOKSTORE

BOOKS BY MAIL!!

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates. $1 50.
Diary of [illegible] 00.
Wearing [illegible] pp.)
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
[illegible]
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Freesylvan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton and Devisant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four [illegible] $2
St Elmo, $2.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse-shoe Robinson, $2 25.
[illegible]
Gold Thread, $1 75.
Address

J. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving.

For sale at the
SALEM BOOK-STORE.

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

A UNIVERSAL TONIC.

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by Dr. N. A. H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere.

JAMES T. WIGGINS.
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.,) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28-1y.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25-1y

CAUTION! We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert in "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. P. LORILLARD, New York.
March 17 1869 22- m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
BLUMS.

Plantation for Sale,
NEAR SALEM.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N.C., containing 150 Acres, of which about 70 acres are woodland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

How to make Money,
AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

Stereoscopic Views.

We invite particular attention to our selection of views. They contain some of the finest views in America, embracing

NIAGARA,
NEW YORK CITY

NO OLD STOCK
AT GROSLAND'S.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, NOTIONS
&c., &c., &c.
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guaranteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,
POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL
purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,
various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

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